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SOURCE Czechoslovak political leader and diplomat who has served both as an ambassador and cabinet member. He was associated with the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile during World War II. He is now actually in the Council for Free Czechoslovakia. He received the following report from Rome, where it was prepared for very limited dissemination among the leaders of the Czechoslovak emigre movement.

Available on loan from CIA Library is a report of conditions in forced labor camps in Jachymov and surrounding areas. The report is based on information supplied by 14 Czechoslovak prisoners who escaped from the Jachymov mines to Germany in October 1951.

Contents:

1. Camps of punishment: aim, placement, number of camps, prisoners, guards
2. Situation in camps in general
3. Working conditions, "Self-government" of camps
4. Food
5. Hygiene
6. Political Teaching

- end -

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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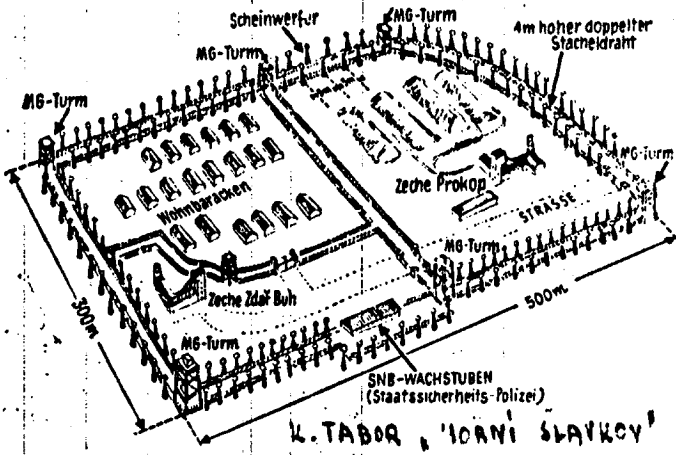
**NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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Uransklaven entronnen

Aus hundert Meter Tiefe einen Schacht gegraben, in Westdeutschland eingetroffen

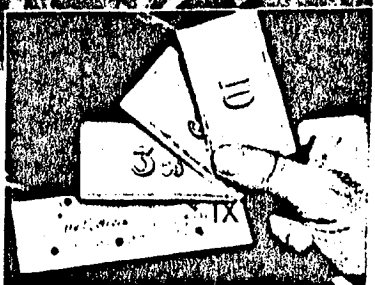
Sieben tschechischen politischen Häftlingen gelang auf sensationelle Weise die Flucht aus dem Uranbergbau in Joachimstal. Unter unvorstellbaren Schwierigkeiten hatten sie sich in drei Monaten aus hundert Meter Tiefe einen Schacht gegraben, der außerhalb der Wachtürme an die Oberfläche führte. Diese Flucht ist um so erstaunlicher, als bereits im Frühjahr dieses Jahres sieben Häftlingen die Flucht auf die gleiche Weise gelang. Trotz der erfolgten Zerstörung des ersten Schachtes konnte sich jetzt auch die zweite Gruppe erneut herausgraben. Dann aber begann in langen Nächten die Flucht vor den Verfolgern, das Geheztwerden in den Wäldern. (Reportage Jürgen Neven-du Mont; Photos Alfred Strobel)



URANBERGWERK JOACHIMSTAL, 30.000 politische und „kriminelle“ Straftatgefangene sind zu Zwangsarbeit im tschechischen Uranbergbau-Bezirk von Joachimstal verurteilt. In den vierzig verschiedenen Lagern leben meist je 2000 Häftlinge (Bild oben). Wegen der außerordentlich starken Bewachung durch die Staatssicherheitspolizei ist eine Flucht aus dem Lager praktisch unmöglich. Die Flüchtlinge konnten daher nur den unterirdischen Weg wählen. Da sie ein tägliches „Arbeitsmaß“ zu erfüllen hatten, keine Bohrwerkzeuge besaßen und jedes Gramm Sprengstoff stehlen mußten, gelang es ihnen erst nach harter dreimonatiger Arbeit, die Erdoberfläche zu erreichen (Bild rechts).

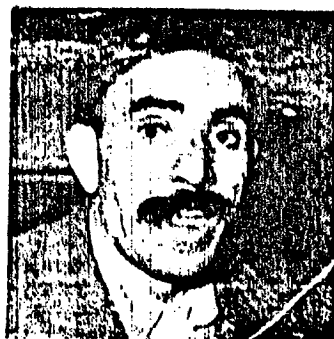


FLUCHT UND RETTUNG. Zehn Nächte marschierten die Flüchtlinge ohne Nahrung. Tagüber schliefen sie versteckt (links). Ein Mann wurde von russischen Partisanen erschossen. Halbtot von Erschöpfung erreichten die übrigen endlich Westdeutschland und feierten im Vaika-Lager Wiedersahen mit ihren Kameraden, die bereits im Frühjahr geflohen waren (oben). Im Uranbergwerk Joachimstal galt ein besonderes Lagergeld; für das wöchentliche Rasieren gab es eine Karte (rechts).



Woche der Kriminalsensationen

Romanheldin Sylvie Paul als Mörderin



en hat eine Kriminalaffäre Paris so erregt wie der Mordprozeß gegen die 36jährige Sylvie Paul (links und Mitte), denn die Angeklagte, des Mordes an Joanne Perron, der Direktorin eines bescheidenen Pariser Hotels, beschuldigt, ist keine gewöhnliche Verbrecherin. Jahrelang hat man sie als Widerstandskämpferin gefeiert, Schriftsteller haben in Romanen verherrlicht. Nachdem sie als Maquisarde verhaftet und ins KZ Ravensbrück verschleppt wurde, hatte sie durch ihre unermüdete Fürsorge hohes Ansehen unter ihren Mitgefangenen erworben. Und nun dieser Mord, begangen an ihrer besten Freundin... Der Verdacht hätte sich wohl nie gegen Sylvie gerichtet, wäre sie nicht geflüchtet. In Südafrika wurden sie und die Algerier Bennes Sahal Mabruk (Mitte unten) und Abdullah Sualhit (rechts) verhaftet. Angeklagte beschuldigt die Algerier. Von Sualhit erwartet sie ein Kind... (Foto v. Wehner, Coordination, AP)

Mordprozeß um Deutschen in Südafrika



mord, Ritualmord, Mord aus Rache? Das Gericht in der südafrikanischen Stadt Durban (Swaziland), das mit der Aufklärung des Gewaltverbrechens an der Engländerin Mrs. Vera May Hawell beauftragt ist, tappt im Dunkeln. Vor Wochen wurde Hawell, Doktor der Philosophie und seit 1941 in Südafrika ansässig, in ihrer in gelegener Farm auf der Veranda erdrosselt und mit starken Verbrennungswunden. Der Verdacht richtete sich gegen den in Deutschland geborenen Oskar Sualhit (links) und seine südafrikanische Frau (rechts), da diese als einzige

in der Nähe der Engländerin wohnt. Auch diese „Beweise“ waren sehr spärlich und die Beschuldigten stifteten jede Schuld energisch ab. Dennoch wäre vielleicht eine Verurteilung erfolgt, hätte man nicht noch in letzter Minute auf Grund nochmaliger Untersuchungen Anzeichen entdeckt, die auf einen Ritualmord schließen lassen. Man stellte fest, daß Matuta (Mitte), der inzwischen festgenommene Diener von Sualhit, wahrscheinlich als Täter in Frage kommt. Noch streitet aber Matuta die Tat ab. Tante des Oskar — es wäre der erste Ritualmord im südafrikanischen Protektorat. (Nordpress)

Industrie-Verlag

the courts did not have to find guilty ^{of} any actionable offence. This type of camps are to serve as a place of correction, so that after a while the prisoners may return into the normal society.

b) Then, there are those forced labor camps, where the incorrigible offenders of people's democratic regimes are being sent, who were found guilty by the state courts; and ordinary criminals, who cannot be corrected by the simple way of forced labor. This second type of camps could be characterized by the following slogan: "You'll either come to your senses - or you'll die!" This is also the way it is told to the prisoners when they are being transported to these camps.

On September 16, 1949, when all the war prisoners were released, these kind of camps were located only in the territory which forms the triangle of Jachymov-Karlovy Vary-Mariánské Lázně, i.e. in the locality where there are natural resources of uranium. Those prisoners, who until the above mentioned time worked there, were substituted by Czech political prisoners and by criminals.

Once a month all the county prisons are sending transports of prisoners into the main camp (collection camp), which is located on the outskirts of the village Vykmanov, not far from the express railway Praha-Ostrov-Cheb, on the main highway leading from Jachymov to Karlové Vary. From this camp the prisoners are being assigned to all the other camps. This camp also serves for the gathering of persons, who are partially or completely unfit for work. There are about 7000 prisoners stuffed into the barracks at one time. A special formation of State security police (3000 men) has the task of caring for the external security of the camp. The headquarters of this formation Security Police is in Ostrov, where also live the families of the members of this service. A unit of prison guards, numbering 20 men, cares for the security inside the camp.

The main territory where the camps are located lies north of Ostrov in the circle surrounded by the cities and villages of Jachymov, Boží Dar, Breitenbach, Pernink, Merklin, Hroznětín. Altogether 60 of these camps are here: Those well known are Bratrství (1000 prisoners), Rovnost (1050), Eliáš (600) Eva (700), Mariánka (480), Svornost (800), Barbora (300) Jiřina, Sidlářka. About 10000 members of the Security police cares for the outside security; formation "Kopecký-Vrský" consists of 1000 men, formation "Mariánka" of 1500 men. Every camp has 5-10 prison guards who care for the inside security of the camps.

The formations of National Security Police are dutiable directly to the Prague headquarters; the prison guards take their orders from the headquarters of the prison guards in the Plzeň-Bory prison.

The civilian population of this territory - as far as they have permission to reside there - is composed of German miners, but mostly of Slovaks, who settled here after 1945. A large part of the villages, however, is uninhabited, or inhabited by the various units of the National Security Police.

There are no special warning or caution signs in this territory. Every ~~Saturday~~ Saturday and Sunday, however, there is a thorough control on the roads leading into or from this territory, trains included. To come near the uranium mines is strictly prohibited. There is a thorough

search of those who enter, who are employees only and have to have special pass-cards. Otherwise, there is only an occasional control during the week.

The personnel of the National Security Police and prison guards is composed of specially selected and schooled Communists; their handling of the prisoners is arrogant and rough. These are mostly young men in the rank of petty-officers (Enclosure No.1)

The civilian population living outside the camp acts friendly towards the prisoners. As far as the prisoners working in groups outside of camp got in contact with their civilian neighbors, always received cigarettts and food from them. The prisoners, however, are strictly forbidden to associate with anyone outside the camp; many a prisoner who got caught talking to a civilian was bodily punished.

II. Situation in camps in general

By every uranium mine you'll find a prisoners' camp. The site for these camps is usually selected so as to have the highest possible security. It's usually a clearing in the woods, a steep mountain side, a bare plain etc. There is a so-called "no man's land" in the circle of 500 meters surrounding each pit, wandering into which is strictly forbidden. Each pit is encircled with a double barbed wire fence. During the night these wire fences are flooded with strong lights from many reflectors. Alongside the wire fence - with short distance inbetween - ~~xxxxxxx~~ are guard towers occupied by guards with machine guns.

The camps themselves are surrounded by a single barbed wire fence and provided with reflectors from the outside as well as from the inside of the camp. There is a control station of the National Security Police at the main gate. The Security Police controls all those leaving or entering - shifts, brigades, not omitting the police and the prison guards. There is a big yard in the middle of the camp where the roll-calls of prisoners, reading of orders, reports of punishment are taking place. The camp itself consists of barracks. Each barrack has 20-30 living quarters. These barracks are in a very bad condition, with leaking roofs and cracked walls. Every room has one table, several chairs and a limited number of cots - ~~it all~~ - it all depends how enterprising or inventive the prisoners in this or that room are. Some of the cots have straw mattresses, some of them are only covered with straw and still on some of them the prisoners sleep on bare boards. Because there is shortage of water in the camps, the floors are scrubbed only once a week; then they are stained with a disinfecting solution. But anyhow, the rooms are full of vermin. Most of the rooms are lighted by electricity. In the middle of the room there is a stove heated by saw-dust; two drums of saw-dust are allowed daily for each room.

building
Besides the barracks for prisoners there is a ~~xxxxxxfxbuildings~~ for the prison guards where also the administrative offices are located; then there is a building where the kitchen and stock rooms are located and finally a hospital block.

80% of the prisoners are political prisoners, who were ~~x~~ convicted after February 1948; 15% are political prisoners convicted after 1945 (among these are German offenders; former members of the Gestapo, of

Hitler's Black Guards, -SS- and Nazis in general); 5% are ordinary criminals. After the arrival in the main concentration camp in Vykmanov, the civilian clothes are taken from each prisoner; he is then dressed into a brown camp uniform, and is also given a spoon, 1 clay jug (pitcher) and two blankets. Once a month he gets a ration of soap and also once a month his underwear is changed. The life in the camp is run by regulations issued by the commander of the camp (Encl.No.3). The movement around the camp is limited to the ~~XXXXXX~~ barracks and the yard; to dare to go somewhere else means the prisoner is letting himself open to the danger of being beaten up by the prison guards. The latrines in the camp are roofed. One latrine is for 200 prisoners.

III. Working conditions:
"camp's "selfgovernment"

The prisoners are divided in three working groups.

1. Prisoners who work in the mines: These are divided into three shifts. Every shift is divided into smaller units still, according to the depth in which they work under the ground. Each of these units is composed of a certain number of squads, according to the kind of work they do. Each squad has its own leader. The civilian miners are watching over these squad-leaders and at the same time assign them their working tasks. Each squad-leader has a list of his men. His duty is to mark down their efficiency in work and to recommend them for reward, which is being given in the form of cigarettes. He also awards special rations to which only the mine workers are entitled, he submits their complaints and is responsible for shirking in work or for their escape.

2. The prisoners who work on the surface: a) in the work-shops, b) on the building constructions, c) or as experts. All work in two shifts and are divided into two groups according to the kind of work they do, and further into squads in the same way as the prisoners working in the mines.

3. The prisoners who work outside the camp. These are mostly seriously ill or older people. Their work consists of pulling out the wooden material from the pits, working in the woods, repairing the roads and other special tasks. They work under the supervision of the police and they do not share the advantageous miners' rations.

As to the technical side, every mine is supervised by Russian engineers and technicians. The supervisor of a pit is always a Russian. The planners, statisticians, architects, the heads of laboratories and other important departments are always Russians. The heads of the shifts, their assistants and miners are mostly Czechs, Germans and Slovaks.

Each shift works 8 hours daily. There is accurately prepared working schedule that has to be met; for this the head of the unit is responsible. The shock-worker units work only 6 hours a day. Anyone who does not attend the shift is bodily punished, even then when the camp physician finds him sick. That is to say that besides the doctor's examination every sick man has to undertake an examination by the member of the prison guards, who determines whether he is fit for work or not.

After every shift there are 2 hours of work in voluntary work-

brigades. The work takes place mostly inside the camp (water supply installations, the repairs of barracks etc.)

The work in the mines lies mostly in loading of stones, drilling, ~~mining~~ exploding of ore and digging. In addition the prisoners are kept busy by putting ~~maintaining~~ the barracks into order and other work around the camp. The civilian miners are only giving instructions to the prisoners.

There is no financial compensation for the work. All the prisoners ~~get~~ who work in the mines get, is the special miners' food-rations and 4-8 cigarettes a day. The shock-workers are permitted to have visitors and receive food packages.

The camp is being managed by the commander of the prison guards and by his helpers numbering 5-10 men, according to the size of the camp. The commander appoints the camp's foreman - a prisoner - usually a person who serves a life sentence.

The forman of the camp again appoints the head of the individual barracks and these again the heads of the rooms in their barrack. Theoretically every prisoners' complaint is handed over by the head of the rooms to the head of the barracks and he again hands it over to the forman of the camp or someone of his staff. It's the forman of the camp who commands assembling in the yard, where the accounting for each one takes place. He commands "Attention!" and reports to the officer in charge. His duty is to report the exact number of the men, which report is then checked by the police.

The forman of the camp and his staff - all are prisoners - do not perform any manual work. They work in the camp's offices and are responsible for the order in the camp. They distribute the prisoners' mail and parcels. They make notes of the prisoners' behavior, their work etc. and report their findings to the commander of the prison guards. On the basis of these reports the commander decides on the rewards or punishments.

The camps' formen are usually selected from persons, who were convicted for collaboration with the Germans during the German occupation or were members of the Gestapo. For instance the forman in camp "Eliáš" ~~was~~ ^{was} the former member of the Brno Gestapo, Novak; the forman in Camp "Rovnost" used to be the manager of Baťa shoe store in České Budějovice, called Holý, who ~~was~~ got a life sentence for being an informer against the Czechs during the German occupation.

Other duties of these "representatives" of the prisoners are to arrange for lectures, cabaret entertainments, lending of books from the camp's library and political re-orientation and schooling for prisoners, under the control of the camp's expert for cultural matters. Among other things the heads of the camp are permitted to let their hair grow; they receive 10 cigarettes daily. One is supervising in the kitchen; he assigns and controls rations, he inspects the quality of the food and has the right to report any complaints of the prisoners directly to the commander of the camp.

On the other hand, if something happens that angers the camp's commander, these camp "functionaries" are being punished without mercy and transferred to another camp, or - in case of a serious offence - sent to the dreaded Bory prison. The inmates of this prison have the

so-called "hunger" diet, so that anyone ~~in~~ of these prisoners is glad to be permitted to work outside of the prison and in this way receive at least some food rations.

All the important political personalities are held in this dreaded prison for security reasons. High ranking officers and foreigners are also being held here; these are strictly separated from the others. The imprisonment in Bory is considered to be the severest punishment.

The most "dangerous" prisoners are being held here, especially those who were caught trying to escape across the border.

Bodily punishment is determined by the camp's commander on the basis of reports given by the camp's foreman. The punishment is carried out by the members of the National Security Police and prison guards. Many a time the commander takes an active part in the carrying out of the punishment. For instance, commander Pospíšil, kicked out an eye of one prisoner who was not present at an inspection because he over-slept.

IV. Food

The food in all the camps is the same. Every morning between 5 and 7 the prisoners get black coffee for breakfast. The bread rations they receive always the night before.

The prisoner gets about 1/2 liter of soup for lunch daily. It is ~~xxx~~ mostly lukewarm with some sort of vegetables floating on the surface. Sometimes it contains barley or lima-beans. There is no fat in it at all. Then dumplings and potatoes are being given alternately. The potatoes are given unpeeled, - three or four to a man - in some gravy. The gravy is some sort of liquid which cannot be defined and it is also without any fat, ~~xxx~~ it.

One gets a small ~~xx~~ piece of meat. The ~~xxxx~~ dumplings are served either over-cooked or not cooked well enough. The food is not clean due to the fact that the prisoners who work in the kitchen are mostly criminals who do not care much about hygiene. There is usually a small piece of pork for the Sunday meal (from some urgent slaughter), with some cabbage or other side-dish, one dumpling with gravy, of which again a small portion. The basic food, however, is soup and potatoes.

Prisoners working in the mines besides this basic food receive special miners' - or so-called Russian - rations. Prisoners of this category in addition to the special rations of bread, cheese, butter etc. receive also ~~some-ether~~ some other things once a month (see Encl.No.4).

Fruit or similar nourishment that is so important for the health of the human body, is given very rarely. ~~The-prisoners-~~ In the winter of 1950 the prisoners received rotten apples. They were not given any other fruit during the whole ~~xxxxxx~~ year.

In some of the camps food parcels may be received especially in those camps where there is a certain number of shock-working groups. These parcels, however, are often more a tragedy for the recipients than a blessing; they cause the disorder of the digestive organs, as the stomach

and the body in general, which is used to the camp's ration diet, is unable to digest and assimilate itself to a normal nourishing food. The nourishment value of the diet is highly insufficient; it has a destructive effect on the young prisoners especially. They pick up the potatoe peels and other litter just to fill up their stomachs. The supervisors of the camp placed a large wooden box in the middle of the yard into which the prisoners are to deposit ~~Excessive~~ food - what irony!

Excessive

V. Hygiene

Each camp has a building aside from the others for the treatment of the sick. Except for the sign above the entrance it does not differ from the other buildings. It consists of one room where all the sick prisoners are being treated without regard what they are suffering from. Then there is a room for the medical examinations supervised by the camp's doctor (also a prisoner). There is the supply room where the hygienic necessities are stored: as toilet paper, DDT etc. Lastly there are the rooms for the doctor and his assistant.

The room used for the examinations is poorly equipped. In addition to a few rolls of bandages and cotton the doctor has at his disposal one injection instrument, one pair of scissors a few pincers, a thermometer and a very small amount of drugs. The widely used article is Darmol - as the drug for all ailments, and aspirin.

The lack of hygienic supplies causes frequent epidemics against which the camp's doctor is powerless. The only kind of treatment when such an epidemic breaks out, is that all those stricken are registered and excused from attending the nearest working shift. In the camp "Rovnost" for instance on October 17, 1949 an epidemic of dysentery broke out; 800 prisoners were stricken. All those stricken suffered terrible pains all through the night. Sixteen latrines were insufficient for such a great number of sick. The next morning the camp was unrecognizable; the prison guards themselves were afraid to enter the camp for fear of being afflicted by the epidemic. That day only a very small number of prisoners attended the shifts. This epidemic of dysentery was caused by the cooks, who used water from the mine for cooking the morning coffee. This water, for its high radioactivity was determined for washing and laundering only.

The camp is very muddy especially in the Autumn. But even in the summer time the prisoners who work under the ground and stand in water bring a lot of mudd which clings to their boots and clothing; into the barracks. The rooms may be scrubbed only once a week and therefore they are in impossible condition. The only usable means against the vermin is the Czech imitation of the American DDT; it proved completely ineffectual, however. The prisoners are trying to get rid of the bed-bugs by burning their beds, with the approval of the commander of the camp, of course.

Many accidents happen in the mines which are caused by insufficient technical equipment. Frequent slides of the walls under the ground caused many a worker his life or serious injuries. The undernourishment in general is the cause of many blood diseases. Many of the prisoners are suffering from: rashes, ulcers of the stomach, boils and scab. The inflammation of the eyes is a frequent sickness of those who wear strong glasses and still have to work in the mines; in many cases this caused partial, ~~xx~~ and in one case complete blindness. A great number of prisoners suffers from rupture and therefore they are assigned to work on the surface.

Tuberculosis are the next most frequent sickness, especially among the young people. All those who are seriously injured or those whose illness is in such a state there is no possibility of recovery, are being sent to the main camp in Vykmanov, where they are usually assigned to the units working on the surface. They work on roads, and rail-ways which are being built just now all over this territory.

The victims of accidents, prisoners that were shot trying to escape and persons who died from one sickness or another, are being sent by special transports in metal coffins to the Bory camp; there the relatives may claim the deceased in a sealed coffin and may ~~bury~~ bury them wherever they choose - without a public burial, of course.

VI. Political schooling

Political schooling is a compulsory subject in every camp. The discussion groups are being conducted by a cultural instructor from the ranks of the prison guards. Selected prisoners are helping him in this task (they are mostly former functionaries of the Communist Party, interned after the latest purges).

The lectures are being given every evening from 6 o'clock on. The participants are divided into debating groups according to the working shifts. Every lecture is accompanied by Russian or Czech socialist songs, which every prisoner has to learn by heart. The tenor of the lectures is the same in all the camps, because the material for these lectures is being issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist party for the political schooling of the members of the party. The lectures deal mostly with Marxist philosophy and its teachers Lenin and Stalin. The prisoners are permitted to ask questions, but the questions must not sound suspicious; should the inquirer try to make fun of the lecturer or to embarrass him, he gets a beating and is deprived of all privileges, if he had any. Besides the philosophy of Marx, the economic problems are being discussed and the increase in working capacity is emphasized. The prisoners are being encouraged to form shock-workers units; as a bait many privileges are promised them, even the pardon of their penalty and the release from the camp. All the prisoners have the opportunity to read the Communist daily Rudé Právo in the reading-room; this newspaper is being read aloud, commented upon under the watchful eyes and listening of the instructor.

Each camp has a library with about 200 books; about 5 Russian authors are represented with approximately 40 books each, written by writers like Ehrenburg, Polevoj, Fadejev and others. This soviet literature is intended to have an affirmative influence in the political regeneration of the prisoners. It proved, however, to be a double-edged weapon. When a book by Boris Polevoj, -dealing with shooting down of a Soviet flier, who in spite of his injury escaped from the German captivity, -was put into circulation, several prisoners tried to escape from the camp by using the way they read about in the book; one prisoner, a Lt. Sluka from Prague, was shot by the guards at this attempt.

Organizing of dramatic groups is another of the cultural instructor's tasks. The prisoners selected for this group are working on the surface and ~~only~~ in two shifts only, so as to be able to attend rehearsals after the day's work. The prison guards attend all the cabaret performances of the prisoners, and the more vulgar the performance is,

the better they like it. Even at these performances sabotage is sneaked in sometime. In one of the camps at such a cabaret performance, a former singer in a well-known Prague Orchestra, sang the song of Paul Robeson: "Missisipi" (Old Man River). The cultural instructor praised the song because it was composed by a progressive Negro. But the prisoners gave it another meaning. Anyone of the listening prisoners could understand it in that way, that the slaves, who are suffering, singing and threatening their masters, are in reality the participants in the brown prison uniforms and the men pushing the slaves are the guards in green uniforms, who are present there. At the conclusion of the song all the prisoners joined the singer and together sang the song with suitably arranged lyrics. This caused such a panic among the prison guards that they called immediately for reinforcements; the hall was cleared and all performances were stopped for a period of 6 months. The prisoners were assigned additional work.

Any prisoner who plays an instrument is compelled to practice and play. If enough musicians is found, an orchestra is formed. The orchestra of camp "Eliáš" for instance, visits other camps. The orchestras are often invited by the members of the security police, where the prisoners are often witnesses to loose drinking orgies. Should the commander of the camp take a liking to the musicians, they are relieved of their duties and all they do is travel from camp to camp and play.

The last addition of the "life's delight" in each camp are the Russian courses. The attendance of these is compulsory; not to attend means bodily punishment as is for not attending the ~~xxx~~ shift. The level of these courses is very low, as the instructors themselves have not a thorough knowledge of the language and had themselves only finished ~~xxxxxxx~~ courses for beginners.

In case the prisoners find some free time, they carry on discussions among themselves in their barracks. Such discussions are strictly punished; especially when some "stoolie" sneaks into these prisoners' meetings. Otherwise they sing, or study English or some other western language; frequently some paper and pencil is smuggled into the camp; they play various games, tell one another fortune from cards, etc. All this activity goes on in secret as it is strictly forbidden. Anyone caught gets an inhuman beating. Still, there are known case as the one about the former professor of the Prague University, who started to write about the life in the camp; the draft of his work was smuggled out and anonymously sent to the Minister of Justice.

Enclosures

I. The list of personnel in the Jachymov Region

Prison guards

BROUČEK, chief-guard and commander of the "Bratrství" camp
FUKS, assistant chief-guard, camp "Mariánka"
KOMURKA, guard, camp "Rovnost"
KURKA, guard, camp "Rovnost"
NIEDERLE, chief-guard and commander, camp in Vykmánov
PILAŘ, guard, camp "Bratrství"
POSPÍŠIL, chief-guard and commander of camp "Rovnost"
PROCHÁZKA, guard and commander, camp "Mariánka"
SEDLAŘ, assistant chief-guard, camp "Rovnost"
TICHÝ, assistant chief-guard, camp "Rovnost"
VÁVRA, assistant-chief-guard, camp "Bratrství"

National Security Police

Warrant Officer HUSON, commanding camp "Mariánka"
Sergeant-Major PAVEL, assistant commander
Corporal SNIZEK, camp "Rovnost"
Sergeant SUCHÝ, camp "Rovnost"
Sergeant VESELÝ, camp "Rovnost"

Russian technicians

Ruben GREGORIAN, engineer, inspector of the Jachymov Mines
MICHALOV, engineer, manager of Mine "Eva"

III. Daily Program

4:45	A.M.	- Rising
5:20	"	- Assembling for the morning shift
6:00	"	- Night shift returning from work
6:45	"	- Prisoners working on surface assembling for work
11:00	"	- Morning roll-call
12:00	noon	- Serving of lunch
1:20	P.M.	- Assembling for afternoon shift
2:00	"	- Morning shift returning from work
3:00	"	- Voluntary working brigades
5:00	"	- Evening roll-call
5:20	"	- Supper
6:00	"	- Schooling, courses in Russian, cabaret entertainment etc.
9:00	"	- End of activity in camp
9:20	"	- Assembling for night shift
10:00	"	- Afternoon shift returning from work

The daily program is posted every morning on the board in the middle of the camp. In addition, orders of the commander of the camp and measures of punishment are also posted on this board.

II. List of prisoners

BICEK Josef, employee of the railway, serving 4 years for the support of partisans
BILA, businessman from Prague, 12 years for illegal activity
CRHA, newspaperman, sentenced for collaborating with Nazis
CUREJA, sergeant of Czechoslovak army from Pisek
DOBROVODSKY, mason from Bratislava, serving 8 years
DRLIK, architekt from České Budějovice
DUBSKÝ, Major of the Czechoslovak Army, Praha-Bubeneč
FAJSTL, Roman Catholic Chaplain from Prague, serving 8 years for refusing the Holy communion to a Communist woman. In reality this woman with her family was converted by him and she left the Communist party
FELSTEUER, Major of Czechosl. Army, sentenced ~~xx~~ for being a member of the illegal group of "May 16" ("16. května")
FOŘT, Major of the Czsl. Army from Prague
HALMIČEK Josef, Principal of a school and mayor of the City of Liberec
HARTMANN Přemysl, a student from Prague, for illegal activity in the group called "Šerik"
JEZEK Václav, a private from the Czechoslovak Army
JILEČEK, Roman Catholic priest from Vimperk, convicted for helping people escape across the border
KOLAŘ, Major of the Czsl. Army from Prague, sentenced to life (group 16.květ)
KOMINEK, Lt.Col. of Czsl. Army, sentenced to life
KRAHULIK Jan, clegymen
KUBICA, MUDr for life, phisician of camp "Rovnost"
KUTILEK Jan, Officer of Czechsl. Army from Kutná Hora, 12 years
LANSKY Antonín, Officer of the Czsl. Army
LITTMANN, Lawyer from Prague
LOUBAL František, professor, chairman of Provincial Board in Moravia after 1945, former political prisoner in Dachau - died in Feb. 1951
MALY Jaroslav, welder from Vejprty
MANCAL Zdeněk, radio reporter from Prague
MAŠLONKA Štefan, sports radio reporter from Bratislava
MATEJČEK Dr., Secretary of Slovak Democratic Party - Young peoples' sec. from Bratislava
NIMRA, dean, 68 years old, sentenced to x 7 years
NOVOTNY Stanislav Dr., former deputy of the People's party
POKORNY from Prague
PROVAZNIK Antonín, proprietor of a hotel, 8 years for attempted escape
REBEC, bookkeeper of an Insurance Company
RUŽIČKA professor from Prague, 12 years for illegal crossing of border
SADOVSKY Josef, employee of glass-works from Sokolov.
SASEK, Major of the Czsl. Army from Prague
SRBA, 62 years old, convicted for helping his son to cross the border
STELOVSKY Ivan, Dr., Lawyer, convicted for helping general Vlcek to escape across the border.
STĚPANEK, Colonel in the custom service from Prague, 2 years.
SULC Boris, student, convicted for illegal activities
SVEC Karel, police officer from Klatovy, underground work
TINTERA, businessman in textiles from Prague
VRŠECKÝ Karel, instructor in Aviation Academy in Hradec Kralové
ZAVADIL Jozef, an employee of the Military Technical Institute in Prague
ZIMA, Dr. from the Ministry of Industry, Prague.

This list contains only those names of prisoners, with whom the writer got in contact with and whose names he remembered.

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IV. The menu in camp "Rovnost"

Breakfast: Black coffee (daily)

~~XXXXXX~~

~~XXXXXX~~

Lunch:

Monday: 1/2 liter (little more than a pint) of vegetable soup
5 dkg of meat (about 4 ounces), 1/2 kg potatoes (about a pound)

Tuesday: 1/2 liter of vegetable soup, 25 dkg of dumplings (about 1 1/2 lb) and gravy.

Wednesday: 1/2 liter of soup, 1/2 kg of potatoes, gravy

Thursday: 1/2 liter of soup, 25 dkg of dumplings, 10 dkg of marmelade

Friday: 1/2 liter of soup, ~~XXXXXX~~ 1/2 kg of potatoes, 5 dkg meat with gulash

Saturday: 1/2 liter of soup, 5 dkg of beef, 25 dkg of dumplings, gravy

Sunday: 5 dkg of pork, 20 g of fat (1 1/2 ounces), 25 dkg of dumplings
25 dkg of cabbage.

Supper:

Monday: 1/2 liter of soup, 10 dkg of horse sausage, 1/2 kg of bread

Tuesday: 1/2 kg of potatoes, gravy

Wednesday: 1/2 kg of cabbage, carrots or other vegetable, 10 dkg potatoes,
1/2 kg of bread

Thursday: 1 egg, salt

Friday: 1/2 liter of soup, 5 dkg of chese, 1/2 kg of bread

Saturday: 10 dkg of sausage, 5 dkg of margarin

Sunday: 25 dkg of sausage, 5 dkg margarin

Special miners' rations (monthly rations)

1 1/2 kg of bread
1/4 kg of chese
3/4 kg of margarin
5 eggs
60 dkg of meat

1 kg of fat (or beacon)
1/2 kg of sugar
30 dkg of sardines in oil
5 liters of milk
1 1/4 kg of ~~XXXXXX~~ dumplings

Cigaretts: 4-8 for ~~XXXXXX~~ one man per day, according to the kind of work he does.